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54 **A resealable dispenser-container.**

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73 Proprietor: Nakamura, Kenji
3-7, Nishiawaji 6-chome Higashiyodogawa-ku
Osaka (JP)

72 Inventor: Nakamura, Kenji
3-7, Nishiawaji 6-chome Higashiyodogawa-ku
Osaka (JP)

74 Representative: Patentanwälte Phys. Bartels Dipl.-Ing.
Fink Dr.-Ing. Held
Lange Strasse 51
D-7000 Stuttgart 1 (DE)

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Description**Brief Description of the Invention****Background of the Invention**

The present invention relates to a resealable dispenser-container for containing home use goods which are repeatedly consumed for several times, particularly a dispenser-container suitable for containing wet tissues, which are fibrous materials, such as non-woven fabrics, gauze, or cotton, having cleaning solution such as alcohol, or liquid cosmetic, impregnated therein.

Prior Art

As a typical example of home use goods, which are repeatedly consumed for several times, recently, wet tissues, i.e., fibrous materials, impregnated with cleaning solution including alcohol, moisturizing agent or surfactant and so on, have been utilized widely for cleaning skin.

In conventionally known dispenser-containers for wet tissues, the wet tissues packed in a blow molded or vacuum formed container are usually for home use (e.g. US-A-3 749 296), and the wet tissues packed in a small bag made of liquid impervious sheet or in a small plastic container are for portable use.

Further, US-A-4 156 493 discloses another dispenser-container which has an opening and a resealable flap for covering the opening. For example, the resealable flap may be made of a sheet having an adhesive coated on one side thereof, and the sheet is attached to the dispenser-container so that it covers the opening formed on the dispenser-container.

Improvements have been done (e.g. EP-A-0 030 348) over the dispenser-container disclosed in the above-mentioned US-A-4 156 493 to form a bag type dispenser-container of wet tissues for portable use which usually contains about 10 tissues and which is a flat bag.

Another dispenser-container of bag type disclosed in Japanese Utility Model Application Laid-open No. Sho 57-110083 has a U-shaped slit formed thereon, and the region surrounded by the slit is used as a flap while a small piece of sheet, which is larger than the flap, which has pressure sensitive adhesive coated thereon and which has an opening for dispensing the wet tissues therethrough, is attached to the portion corresponding to the above-described slit from the inside of the dispenser-container.

Examples of other home use good, which are repeatedly consumed several times, are: foods, such as cookies, biscuits, chocolates or soup squares; stationery, such as clips; fastening articles, such as nails, nuts, or machine screws. In general, these goods are directly contained in a box or in a bag having no dispensing opening.

Manufacturing cost of the conventionally known containers for home use wet tissues are

expensive, since blow molded containers or vacuum formed containers are used.

Contrary to this, the above-described dispenser-containers of bag type for wet tissues can be manufactured at a cost lower than that required for the molded containers, because the dispenser-containers can be easily made of a flexible sheet material at a high manufacturing efficiency. The dispenser-container can be easily handled when it contains a small number of wet tissues as for portable use. However, the bag type dispenser-container is not suitable as a container for home use wet tissues, which usually contains 50 to 70 tissues, because it is not easy to handle.

More specifically, the following problems are inherent in the bag type dispenser-container made of a flexible sheet, the size of which is large, or the depth of which is large, and which has a large amount of tissues contained therein, in other words, the dispenser-container has a large distance between the surface, i.e., the upper surface, having an opening, and the opposite surface, i.e., the bottom surface. Wet tissues can be smoothly dispensed, and the flap can be smoothly resealed at the beginning of use of the dispenser-container, since the shape of the dispenser-container is firmly maintained by the wet tissues filled within the dispenser-container up to the opening. However, as the wet tissues are dispensed, the original shape of the dispenser-container cannot be kept since the number of the wet tissues remaining in the dispenser-container becomes small. As a result, the wet tissues cannot be smoothly dispensed from the dispenser-container due to the deformation of the dispenser-container, or the flap cannot be smoothly removed from or attached to the dispenser-container due to the waving of the sheet of the dispenser-container at the time of opening and closing the opening. Especially, if the dispenser-container is distorted or the surface where the flap is attached is waved when the flap is resealed on the dispenser-container after the flap has been opened to dispense the wet tissues, the flap cannot be firmly attached to the dispenser-container, and a small clearance may be formed between the surface of the dispenser-container and the flap. The liquid contained in the wet tissues may be evaporated through the small clearance, and accordingly, there is a problem that the wet tissues are dried.

Further, conventional cookies or biscuits packaged in a box or bag can not be sealed again once the box or bag is unpacked. Accordingly, dry cookies or biscuits may become damp, or wet cakes may become dry. In addition, dusts may enter into the box or bag through clearances, and there is a problem of sanitation.

Objects of the Invention

It is an object of the present invention to provide a dispenser-container for wet tissues, which can obviate the above-described problems inherent in the conventional dispenser-container for wet tis-

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sues, and wherein wet tissues can be always smoothly dispensed and flap can be securely opened and resealed, even if the size of the wet tissues to be contained is large or the number of the wet tissues becomes large.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a dispenser-container, which is not limited to use for wet tissues but also suitable for containing goods which will be consumed repeatedly several times.

Summary of the Invention

According to the present invention, the above-described problems are obviated by a resealable dispenser-container comprising a container,

said container containing contents;

said container having an opening for dispensing said contents therethrough or a weakened line for forming said opening and a flap made of a flexible sheet material which covers said opening or weakened line and which is repeatedly opened and closed, and wherein said container is made of a flexible sheet (such a container being known from for example US-A-4 156 493, figure 4a); characterized in that said dispenser-container further comprises:

a shape maintaining member, which is made of a material harder than said container;

said shape maintaining member having an opening or a weakened line for forming said opening which opening or weakened line is larger than said opening or weakened line formed in said container;

said opening or weakened line formed on said container being located within said opening or within the region surrounded by said weakened line formed in said shape maintaining member; and

said flexible sheet of said container being fixed to said shape maintaining member at a position near said opening or weakened line formed in said container.

According to the present invention, since the sheet of the container having an opening formed therein is fixed to the shape maintaining member, the condition of the container is always kept the same as that the beginning of its use wherein contents are filled therein, regardless of the amount of the contents remaining in the container.

Accordingly, a flap can always be surely opened and closed from the beginning of its use to the end of its use, even when the container contains a large amount of contents and has a large thickness.

Further, the dispenser-container of the present invention can be manufactured by fixing the

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surface of the container having an opening to the shape maintaining member, and the dispenser-container can be readily and effectively manufactured in a conventional bag making process or a conventional carton forming process without performing the blow molding or the vacuum forming. In addition, the price of material of the dispenser-container of the present invention is low, and therefore, the dispenser-container can be economically manufactured.

Brief Description of the Invention

The present invention will now be explained in detail with reference to the illustrated embodiments, wherein:

- Fig. 1 is a perspective view of an embodiment of a dispenser-container of the present invention;
- Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view taken along the line II - II in Fig. 1;
- Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing the using condition of the embodiment illustrated in Fig. 1;
- Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing the second embodiment of the dispenser-container of the present invention;
- Fig. 5 is a cross-sectional view taken along the line V - V in Fig. 4;
- Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the third embodiment of the dispenser-container of the present invention;
- Fig. 7 is a cross-sectional view taken along the line VII - VII in Fig. 6;
- Fig. 8 is a perspective view showing the fourth embodiment of the dispenser-container of the present invention;
- Fig. 9 is an exploded perspective view of the fifth embodiment of the dispenser-container of the present invention;
- Fig. 10 is a perspective view wherein the dispenser-container illustrated in Fig. 9 is assembled;
- Fig. 11 is a perspective view showing the sixth embodiment of the dispenser-container of the present invention;
- Fig. 12 is a cross-sectional view taken along the line XII - XII in Fig. 11; and
- Fig. 13 is a cross-sectional view of the seventh embodiment of the dispenser-container of the present invention.

Preferred Embodiments

The first embodiment of the present invention will now be explained with reference to Fig. 1, which is a perspective view of the embodiment, Fig. 2, which is a cross-sectional view taken along the line II - II in Fig. 1, and Fig. 3, which is a perspective view showing the using condition of the embodiment.

The dispenser-container of the present inven-

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tion comprises a container 1, made of flexible sheet and illustrated by an imaginary line, i.e., two dot and a dash line, in Fig. 1, and a shape maintaining member 2 made of a material harder than that of the container 1.

In the illustrated embodiment, container 1 contains wet tissues 3 (see Fig. 2). The container 1 has an opening 12 for dispensing the wet tissues 3 therethrough and a flap 14 for covering the opening 12, and the construction of the container may be similar to that of the conventionally known portable dispenser-container of bag type for wet tissues.

Although the wet tissues are exemplified as the contents 3 contained in the container 1 in the following explanation, the contents of the present invention are not limited to wet tissues. Goods, which are not simultaneously consumed but are consumed repeatedly for several times and which require shelf stability, dust proof ability, fungus proof ability, gas tightness or liquid tightness, are suitable for the contents 3 of the present invention.

Examples of contents are: cosmetic articles, wherein liquid cosmetic or milky lotion is impregnated in fibrous materials such as non-woven fabrics or cotton; medical supplies such as gauze, applicators, absorbent cotton, or gauze impregnated with an antiseptic or a medicine; fastening articles, such as nails, nuts, machine screws; stationery, such as clips; and foods, such as cookies, biscuits, chocolates, wet cakes or soup squares.

The flexible sheet constituting a container body 11 may be a film made of synthetic resins such as polyethylene, polypropylene, polyamide, polyester, and polyvinyl chloride, and the film may be a single layer or a laminated layer. The film may be a laminated layer of the above-mentioned film and an aluminum foil or paper.

The sheet constituting a container body 11 may be gas impervious or liquid impervious depending on the contents 3 contained in the container body 11. For example, it is preferred to use a gas impervious sheet or a liquid impervious sheet for the containers for containing wet tissues, fibrous materials impregnated with liquid cosmetics or a medicine, or wet cakes (e.g. fruit cakes). It is preferred to use a gas impervious sheet so as to prolong the effects of the enclosed agents when dry cookies are packaged with a drying agent or when nails are packaged with rust preventives.

In the first embodiment illustrated in Figs. 1 to 3, the flap 14 of the container 1 is a piece of a sheet which is independent from the container body 11. The material of the flap 14 may be a liquid impervious sheet which is similar to that of the container body 11. In this embodiment, both the sheet of the container body 11 and the flap 14 are liquid impervious.

The flap 14 has a pressure sensitive adhesive 15, such as polyester, acrylic or rubber adhesive, applied to one side thereof, i.e., the side contacting with container body 11, except for a grip portion 16. The flap 14 can be repeatedly adhered to

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and removed from the container body 11 while it covers the dispensing opening 12 formed in the container body 11 or the weakened line 13 for forming the dispensing opening 12.

It is preferred that an end 17 of the flap opposite to the grip 16 is fixed to the container body 11 by heat sealing or adhesive or that the flap 14 has slits extending from its sides so that the portion located ahead the slits is prevented from being removed.

The dispensing opening 12 formed in the container body 11 may be formed in any suitable shape, such as an ellipse, a circle, a rectangle or a rhombus. When the dispensing opening 12 is formed by a weakened line 13 (see Fig. 2), the weakened line 13 may be a perforated line when it is seen in the plan view of the container body 11 or a V-shaped slit when it is seen in a cross-sectional view taken along the thickness direction of the sheet forming the container body 11. The weakened line is formed on the container body 11 to form a closed loop or an open loop such as U-shape when it is seen in the plan view of the container body 11.

When the flap 14 is opened first to use the wet tissues 3, the portion 18 surrounded by the closed loop or the open loop is removed from the container body 11 and is kept to be attached to the flap 14, and the area, from which the portion 18 is removed, becomes the dispensing opening 12.

In the embodiment illustrated in Fig. 3, the weakened line 13 is formed on the container body 11 by a perforated line forming a closed looped ellipse. When the flap 14 is opened, the portion 18 surrounded by the closed loop is removed from the container body 11 and is kept to be attached to the pressure sensitive adhesive 15 on the flap 14, and the trace of the removed portion 18 becomes the dispensing opening 12.

In the embodiment illustrated in Fig. 1, the shape maintaining member 2 is formed by a box which is formed in a rectangular parallelepiped and which surrounds the container 1. The box 2 is made of a material which is somewhat harder than that of the container 1. The material of the box 2 may be a sheet material, such as a paper, a laminated layer of paper and an aluminum foil, or a synthetic resin sheet, which sheet material is suitable for bending or punching.

The shape of the box 2 is not limited to the rectangular parallelepiped, and the surface may be curved or bent, for example, formed in a barrel shape or in an elliptical or circular cross-section.

In the embodiment illustrated in Fig. 1, the box 2 is provided with a weakened line 21 illustrated by a broken line which surrounds a region larger than the flap 14 and which may be formed by a perforated line. When the weakened line 21 is removed, an opening 22 is formed as shown in Fig. 3.

As it is apparent from Figs. 1 and 3, the flap 14 is located within the region in the box 2 surrounded by the weakened line 21, i.e., within the portion which will form the opening 22. Accordin-

gly, when the portion in the box 2 surrounded by the weakened line 21 is removed to form the opening 22 as illustrated in Fig. 3, the flap 14 of the container 1 is exposed, and the flap 14 can be freely opened and sealed again through the opening 22.

In the embodiment illustrated in Fig. 1, the weakened line 21 is formed in a closed loop and can be completely removed. In an alternative embodiment, the weakened line 21 may be formed in an open loop, for example, in a U-shape, so that a part of the cut portion is kept to be connected to the body of the box 2. When the latter construction is applied, the cut portion surrounded by the open loop can be used as a flap of the box 2 if the connecting portion can be bent.

In the first embodiment, the box 2 and the container 1 are fixed to each other by an adhesive 4 by attaching the portion of the container 1 located near the dispensing opening 12 or the weakened line 13 for forming the dispensing opening 12 to the portion on the box 2 located outside the portion surrounded by the weakened line 21.

The adhesive 4 is adequately selected taking the materials of the box 2 and the container 1 into consideration. For example, emulsion adhesive, solvent type adhesive, hot-melt adhesive, or pressure sensitive adhesive is suitable, which may be made of acrylic ester adhesive, polyvinyl acetate resin adhesive, polyurethane resin adhesive, silicone adhesive, epoxy polyester resin adhesive, polyamide adhesive, or polyolefin. The amount of the adhesive 4 is so selected taking the size of the container 1 into consideration that the box 2 and the container 1 are securely fixed to each other.

When the dispenser-container for wet tissues of the first embodiment is manufactured, container 1 and a sheet material punched in a shape which corresponds to the box 2 and provided with a weakened line 21 are prepared first. Then the adhesive 4 is applied to the sheet material for the box or to the surface of the container 1, and the container 1 is placed on the sheet material for the box in such a manner that the flap 14 is located within a region surrounded by the weakened line 21. Thereafter, the sheet material for the box is bent by a usual carton former or cartoning machine to form the box 2. It is recommended to add such a device that can apply adhesive to a portion on the box 2 near the weakened line 21 or the opening 22 or to the surface of the container 1, which device is not disposed on a conventional carton former or cartoning machine, though the conventional machine is provided with a device for applying adhesive to form the box. Further, it is preferred that the flaps formed at the sides of the box 2 are fixed to the main body of the box by adhesive in order to enhance the strength of the box 2.

In place of the above-described application of adhesive, a small piece of aluminum foil provided with hot-melt adhesive on both the sides may be placed between the box 2 and the container 1, and the box 2 and the container 1 are pressed to

each other after the foil is heated by means of high frequency dielectric sealing.

When the dispenser-container of the present invention which has been manufactured in the process described above is used, the opening 22 is formed first by removing the weakened line 21 from the box 2. The grip 16 of the flap 14 exposed outside from the opening 22 is picked up to open the flap 14. Thus, the weakened line 13 formed on the container body 11 for forming the dispensing opening 12 is removed, and the removed portion 18 is attached to the flap 14 while the portion from where the portion 18 is removed forms a dispensing opening 12, through which the wet tissues 3 can be dispensed.

After the desired number of the wet tissues 3 are taken out, the flap 14 is closed again and is adhered to the container body 11.

Since the surface of the container body 11 near the flap 14 is fixed to the box 2, the surface of the container body 11 near the flap 14 is kept in a tight condition even when the amount of the wet tissues remaining in the container body 11 becomes small as the wet tissues are dispensed. Accordingly, the removal and attachment of the flap 14 can be surely performed.

Further, since the container 1 is contained in the box 2 and the upper surface having the flap 14 is fixed to the box 2, the shape of the container 1 is not deformed nor distorted even when the amount of the wet tissues 3 remaining in the container body becomes small. Accordingly, the wet tissues 3 contained in the container 1 remain flat as they were flat upon beginning of use, and they can be smoothly dispensed.

The second embodiment of the present invention will now be explained referring to Figs. 4 and 5. Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing the second embodiment, wherein the containers 1 and 1' are illustrated by imaginary lines, i.e., two dot and a dash lines similarly to Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a cross-sectional view taken along the line V-V in Fig. 4.

In the second embodiment, two containers 1 and 1' overlap each other and are contained within a box 2. The box 2 has weakened lines 21 and 21' on the upper and lower surfaces thereof, and the containers 1 and 1' are fixed to the box 2 by adhesive 4 and 4'. The first container 1 and the second container 1' may be of a similar type or of different types.

The containers 1 and 1' may contain different contents, for example, wet tissues 3 having different cleaning solutions impregnated therein which are different from each other in their properties, such as colors, or fragrance, or usage.

Alternatively, the second container 1' may contain dry tissue papers and may not be provided with any flap.

The other constructions are similar to those in the above-explained first embodiment.

The third embodiment of the present invention will now be explained referring to Figs. 6 and 7. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the third embodiment, and in Fig. 6, containers 1 and 1 are illu-

strated by a broken line and weakened line 21 for forming opening are illustrated by a two dot and a dash line. Fig. 7 is a cross-sectional view taken along the line VII - VII in Fig. 6.

In this embodiment, the two containers 1, made of flexible and liquid impervious sheet, are parallelly disposed side by side in a box type shape maintaining member 2 made of a material harder than that of the containers 1.

In this embodiment, differing from the embodiment illustrated in Fig. 5, the flaps 14 and 14' of the containers 1 and 1', and accordingly, the openings 12 and 12', are located at the same side of the box 2. Therefore, the contents contained in the two containers 1 and 1' can be simultaneously dispensed while the box 2 is kept as it is without turning the box 2.

For example, the containers contain wet tissues 3 contained in both the containers have liquid cosmetic and milky lotion impregnated therein, respectively. The wet tissues impregnated with liquid cosmetic are taken up first from one container 1 and used. Then, the wet tissues impregnated with milky lotion are taken up from the other container 1 and used.

The remaining construction of the containers may be similar to that in the above-explained second embodiment.

Although the flaps 14 are opened and sealed in a direction transverse to the containers 1 in the embodiment illustrated in Fig. 6, the flaps may be opened and sealed in a longitudinal direction of the containers 1. Further, the longitudinal ends of the two containers 1 are located adjacently, however, the transverse ends of the containers 1 may be located adjacently. In addition, the weakened lines 21 of the box 2 may be opened in a longitudinal direction of the box 2.

Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the fourth embodiment of the dispenser-container according to the present invention.

In the fourth embodiment, a container 1 containing wet tissues and a container 1' containing dry tissue are disposed parallelly in a box 2. The box 2 has weakened lines for forming openings 22 and 22' parallelly formed at the upper surface thereof. The containers 1 and 1' are fixed to the box 2 by adhesive 4 and 4'. The second container contains dry tissues and is not provided with any flaps. An opening 12' is formed by a straight perforated line.

When the weakened line 21 is formed in an open loop, the portion surrounded by the line 21 is kept to be connected to the box 2 even after the weakened line 21 is cut. As a result, the portion surrounded by the line 21 can be used as a flap to cover the opening 12'. The remaining constructions are almost the same as those in the third embodiment.

According to the dispenser-container of this embodiment, the wet tissues may be taken out from the container 1 and used to remove dirt. Then, the dry tissues may be taken out from the container 1' and used to dry the portion which has been wetted by the wet tissues.

Fig. 9 is an exploded perspective view of the fifth embodiment of the dispenser-container of the present invention, and Fig. 10 is a perspective view wherein the parts illustrated in Fig. 9 are assembled.

In the fifth embodiment, the container 1 is the same as that in the first embodiment, however, the shape maintaining member 2 is formed as a frame 2. It is preferred that the frame 2 is harder and more resistant to deformation than the shape maintaining member explained in conjunction with the first embodiment. When a material similar to that used for the shape maintaining member in the first embodiment is used, it is preferred that the thickness is enhanced.

The portion between beam members 23 and 24 of the frame 2 forms the opening portion 22. As illustrated in Fig. 10, the flap 14 of the container 1 is located within the opening portion 22, and the outer surface of the container body 11 is fixed to the beam members 23 and 24 of the frame 2 by adhesive.

Since the sheet surface of the container body 11 near the flap 14 is fixed to the beam members 23 and 24 of the frame 2, the surface of the container body 11 near the flap 14 is kept in a tight condition even when the amount of the wet tissues 3 remaining in the container body 11 becomes small as the wet tissues are dispensed. Accordingly, the removal and attachment of the flap 14 can be surely performed.

Further, since the container 1 is contained in the frame 2 and the upper surface having the flap 14 is fixed to the beam members 23 and 24 of the frame 2, the shape of the container 1 is not deformed nor distorted even when the wet tissues 3 remaining in the container 1 becomes small. Accordingly, the wet tissues 3 contained in the container 1 remain flat as they were flat upon beginning of use, and they can be smoothly dispensed.

The beam members 23 and 24 of the frame 2 where the container body 11 is fixed may be curved or bent vertically or horizontally.

Fig. 11 is a perspective view showing the sixth embodiment of the dispenser-container of the present invention, and Fig. 12 is a cross-sectional view taken along the line XII - XII in Fig. 11.

In this embodiment, a weakened line 19 is formed in a U-shape on a part of the container body 11 of the container 1, and the portion surrounded by the weakened line is used as a flap 14.

As illustrated in Fig. 12, a piece of sheet 10, which is larger than the flap 14, has an opening 12, which will be used as a dispensing opening, and the piece of sheet 10 is attached to a portion corresponding to the weakened line 19 from the inside of the container body 11 after pressure sensitive adhesive 15 is applied to the piece of sheet 10.

In the meantime, a shape maintaining member 2 is a flat plate 2. It is preferred that the plate 2 is relatively hard, even if it is flexible, and, for example, it may be a pasteboard, a thin plastic plate or a metal plate, such as aluminum.

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The illustrated plate 2 is formed in a picture frame shape and has an opening 22 at the center thereof. The plate 2 and the container 1 are fixed to each other by adhesive in such a manner that the weakened line 19 of the container 1, i.e., the flap 14, is located within the opening 22. In this case, it is preferred that all the sides of the plate 2 are fixed to the container body 11. However, in some cases, it is possible that a part of the plate 2, for example, two parallel sides, i.e., two sides parallel to the direction in which the flap 14 is opened, or two sides perpendicular to the above-mentioned direction, are fixed to the surface of the container body 11.

The plate 2 may be curved or bent vertically in place of a flat one. Further, the shape of the illustrated plate 2 is formed in a rectangle, however, it may be formed in any suitable shape, for example, an ellipse, a rhombus, or a U-shape.

Fig. 13 is a cross-sectional view showing the seventh embodiment of the dispenser-container of the present invention. In this embodiment, the construction of the container 1 per se is similar to that explained with reference to the first embodiment, however, it is different from the first embodiment in that a shape maintaining member 2 formed in a plate is inserted into the container body 11.

It is preferred that the shape maintaining member 2 of this embodiment is made of a relatively hard material like the sixth embodiment. Since the shape maintaining member 2 is contained within the container body 11, the size of the opening 22 of the shape maintaining member 2 may be smaller than the flap 14 as long as it is larger than the dispensing opening 12 or the region surrounded by the weakened line 13 for forming the opening. The shape of the shape maintaining member 2 may be altered as desired as explained in conjunction with Figs. 11 and 12.

The shape maintaining member 2 is fixed by adhesive from the inside of the container 1 to the sheet surface near the dispensing opening 12 of the container body 11.

The dispenser-container of this embodiment is manufactured as follows. A weakened line 13 for forming dispensing opening is formed in a sheet material which will be a container body 11 upon the manufacture of the container 1, a flap 14 is attached to the sheet material, and the shape maintaining member 2 is fixed to the surface opposite to the flap 14. Thereafter, the wet tissues 3 are wrapped by the sheet material.

Advantages of the invention

According to the present invention, since the surface of the container having an opening formed therein is fixed to the shape maintaining member, the condition of the container is always kept at that of the beginning of its use wherein contents are filled therein regardless of the amount of the contents remaining in the container.

Accordingly, a flap can always be surely ope-

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ned and attached to a container from the beginning of its use to the end of its use, even when the container contains a large amount of contents and has a large thickness.

As described above, according to the dispenser-container of the present invention, contents are contained in a containers having a resealable flap, and the flap can be surely removed and attached, the dispenser-container is not limited to use for wet tissues but also suitable for containing goods which will be consumed repeatedly several times, and the dispenser-container has a good shelf stability, good dust proof ability, good fungus proof ability, good gas tightness or good liquid tightness.

Further, the dispenser-container of the present invention can be manufactured by fixing the surface of the container having an opening to the shape maintaining member, and the dispenser-container can be readily and effectively manufactured in a conventional bag making process or a conventional carton forming process. In addition, the price of material of the dispenser-container of the present invention is low, and therefore, the dispenser-container can be economically manufactured.

In addition, when the shape maintaining member is of box shape, it is easy to stack the dispenser-containers. The contents contained in the dispenser-container is neither deformed nor crumbled. The stocking efficiency of the dispenser-container of the present invention is high. Accordingly, it is easy to handle, and its transportation, storage and display are readily performed.

When a consumer wants to use a part of contents and to store the remaining contents, it is easy for him to arrange the contents properly with the dispenser-container.

Besides, in this case, the shape of the container 1 is neither deformed nor distorted even when the wet tissues remaining in the container body becomes small as the wet tissues are dispensed. Accordingly, the wet tissues contained in the container 1 remain flat as they were flat upon beginning of use, and they can be smoothly dispensed.

Further, when cookies or biscuits are packaged in a dispenser-container of the present invention, the container can be sealed again once the container is unpacked. Accordingly, dry cookies or biscuits do not become damp, and wet cakes do not become dry. In addition, since dust does not enter into the container, the contents can be stored sanitarly.

Claims

1. A resealable dispenser-container comprising a container (1),

said container (1) containing contents (3);

said container (1) having an opening (12) for dispensing said contents (3) therethrough or a weakened line (13) for forming said opening (12)

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and a flap (14) made of a flexible sheet material which covers said opening (12) or weakened line (13) and which is repeatedly opened and closed, wherein said container (1) is made of a flexible sheet;
characterized in that

said dispenser-container further comprises:

a shape maintaining member (2), which is made of a material harder than said container (1);

said shape maintaining member (2) having an opening (22) or a weakened line (21) for forming said opening (22) which opening (22) or weakened line (21) is larger than said opening (12) or weakened line (13) formed in said container (1);

said opening (12) or weakened line (13) formed on said container (1) being located within said opening (22) or within the region surrounded by said weakened line (21) formed in said shape maintaining member (2); and

said flexible sheet of said container (1) being fixed (4) to said shape maintaining member (2) at a position near said opening (12) or weakened line (13) formed in said container (1).

2. A resealable dispenser-container according to claim 1, wherein said container (1) is made of gas impervious sheet and said flap (14) is also made of gas impervious sheet.

3. A resealable dispenser-container according to claim 1, wherein said shape maintaining member (2) is formed in a box structure.

4. A resealable dispenser-container according to claim 1, wherein said shape maintaining member (2) formed in a box structure has a plurality of containers contained therein.

5. A resealable dispenser-container according to claim 1, wherein said shape maintaining member (2) is formed in a frame structure.

6. A resealable dispenser-container according to claim 1, wherein said shape maintaining member (2) is formed in a plate.

7. A resealable dispenser-container according to claim 6, wherein said shape maintaining member (2) formed in a plate is fixed to an outer surface of said container (1).

8. A resealable dispenser-container according to claim 6, wherein said shape maintaining member (2) formed in a plate is fixed to an inner surface of said container (1).

Patentansprüche

1. Wiederverschließbarer Ausgabebehälter mit

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einem Behälter (1), wobei der Behälter (1) Inhalte (3) enthält;

5 der Behälter (1) eine Öffnung (12) für die Entnahme der Inhalte (3) durch die Öffnung oder eine geschwächte Kontur (13) für die Bildung der Öffnung (12) und eine Lasche (14) aus einem flexiblen blattförmigen Material, das die Öffnung (12) oder die geschwächte Kontur (13) bedeckt und die wiederholt geöffnet und geschlossen wird, aufweist, und der Behälter (1) aus einem flexiblen blattförmigen Material hergestellt ist; dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Ausgabebehälter weiterhin aufweist:

10 ein die Form aufrechterhaltendes Glied (2), das aus einem Material hergestellt ist, das härter ist als das Material des Behälters (1); daß das die Form aufrechterhaltende Glied (2) eine Öffnung (22) oder eine geschwächte Kontur (21) zur Bildung der Öffnung (22) aufweist, wobei die Öffnung (22) oder die geschwächte Kontur (21) größer ist als die Öffnung (12) oder die geschwächte Kontur (13), die in dem Behälter (1) erzeugt worden ist;

20 daß die Öffnung (12) oder geschwächte Kontur (13), die auf dem Behälter (1) erzeugt worden ist, innerhalb der Öffnung (22) angeordnet ist oder innerhalb des Bereiches, der von der geschwächten Kontur (21) umgrenzt wird, die in dem die Form aufrechterhaltenden Glied (2) gebildet worden ist, und daß das flexible blattförmige Material des Behälters (1) an dem die Form aufrechterhaltenden Glied (2) in einer Position befestigt (4) ist, die sich nahe der Öffnung (12) oder der geschwächten Kontur (13), die in dem Behälter (1) gebildet worden ist, befindet.

2. Wiederverschließbarer Ausgabebehälter nach Anspruch 1, in dem der Behälter (1) aus einem für Gas undurchlässigen blattförmigen Material und die Lasche (14) ebenfalls aus einem für Gas undurchlässigen blattförmigen Material hergestellt worden ist.

3. Wiederverschließbarer Ausgabebehälter nach Anspruch 1, in dem das die Form aufrechterhaltende Glied (2) die Form einer Box-Struktur aufweist.

4. Wiederverschließbarer Ausgabebehälter nach Anspruch 1, in dem das die Form aufrechterhaltende Glied (2), das die Form einer Box-Struktur aufweist, eine Mehrzahl von Behältern enthält.

5. Wiederverschließbarer Ausgabebehälter nach Anspruch 1, in dem das die Form aufrechterhaltende Glied (2) eine Rahmenstruktur aufweist.

6. Wiederverschließbarer Ausgabebehälter nach Anspruch 1, in dem das die Form aufrechterhaltende Glied (2) die Form einer Platte aufweist.

7. Wiederverschließbarer Ausgabebehälter nach Anspruch 6, in dem das die Form aufrechterhal-

tende Glied (2) die Form einer Platte hat und an einer äußeren Oberfläche des Behälters (1) befestigt ist.

8. Wiederverschließbarer Ausgabebehälter nach Anspruch 6, in dem das die Form aufrechterhaltende Glied (2) die Form einer Platte aufweist, und an einer inneren Oberfläche des Behälters (1) befestigt ist.

Revendications

1. Récipient distributeur rescellable comprenant un récipient (1), ledit récipient (1) ayant un contenu (3);

ledit récipient (1) ayant une ouverture (12) pour distribuer ledit contenu (3) ou une ligne d'affaiblissement (13) pour former ladite ouverture (12) et un rabat (14) en une feuille flexible qui recouvre ladite ouverture (12) ou la ligne d'affaiblissement (13) et qu'on ouvre et referme de façon répétée, ledit récipient (1) étant confectionné en une feuille flexible, caractérisé en ce que le distributeur comprend en outre un élément de maintien en forme (2) construit en un matériau plus dur que ledit récipient (1);

ledit élément (2) de maintien en forme présentant une ouverture (22) ou une ligne d'affaiblissement (21) pour former ladite ouverture (22), cette ouverture (22) ou ligne d'affaiblissement (21) est plus grande que ladite ouverture (12) ou la ligne d'affaiblissement (13) dans le récipient (1);

ladite ouverture (12) ou ligne d'affaiblissement (13) sur ledit récipient (1) étant disposée dans ladite ouverture (22) ou dans la zone entourée par ladite ligne d'affaiblissement (21) formée dans ledit élément (2) de maintien en forme;

et ladite feuille flexible dudit récipient (1) étant fixée (en 4) audit élément (2) de maintien en forme en une position proche de ladite ouverture (12) ou de la ligne d'affaiblissement (13) dans ledit récipient (1).

2. Récipient distributeur rescellable selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit récipient (1) est construit en une feuille imperméable aux gaz et ledit rabat (14) est également construit en une feuille imperméable aux gaz.

3. Récipient distributeur rescellable selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit élément (2) de maintien en forme est d'une structure en caisson.

4. Récipient distributeur rescellable selon la revendication (1), dans lequel ledit élément (2) de maintien en forme ayant une structure en caisson contient plusieurs récipients.

5. Récipient distributeur rescellable selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit élément (2) de maintien en forme a une structure en armature.

6. Récipient distributeur rescellable selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit élément (2) de maintien en forme est ménagé dans une plaque.

7. Récipient distributeur rescellable selon la revendication 6, dans lequel ledit élément (2) de maintien en forme ménagé dans une plaque est fixé à une surface extérieure dudit récipient (1).

8. Récipient distributeur rescellable selon la revendication 6, dans lequel ledit élément (2) de maintien en forme ménagé dans une plaque est fixé à une surface intérieure dudit récipient (1).

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FIG. 1

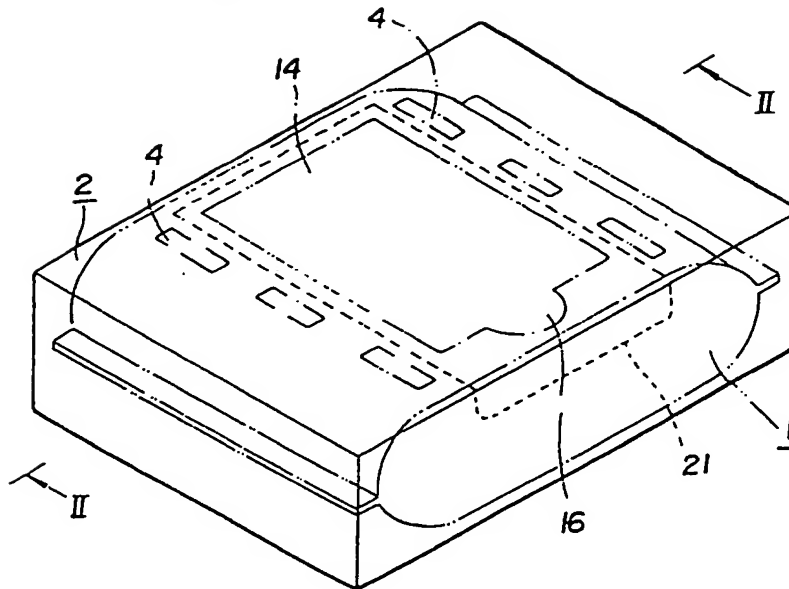


FIG. 3

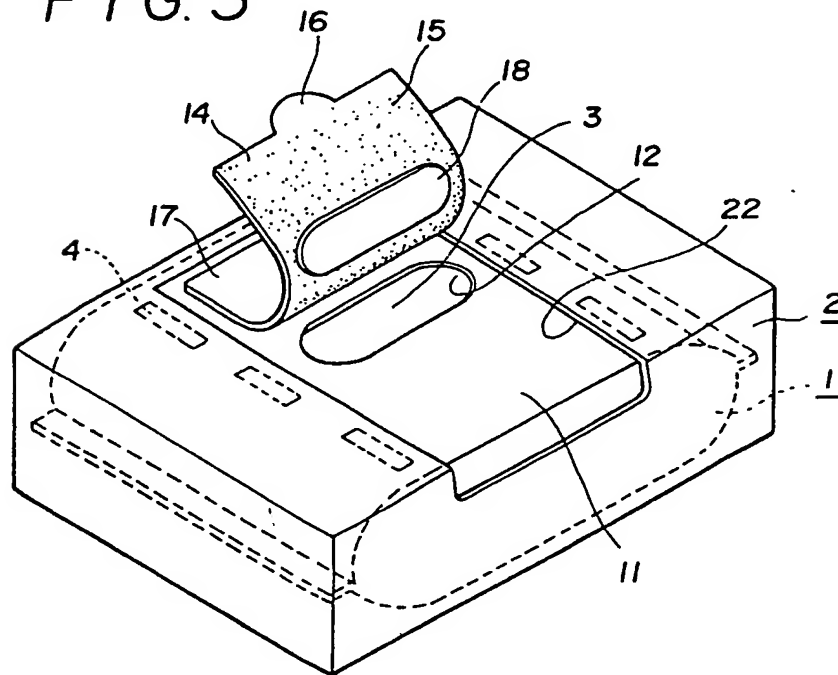


FIG. 2

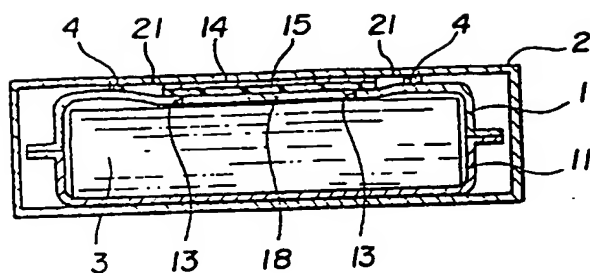


FIG. 4

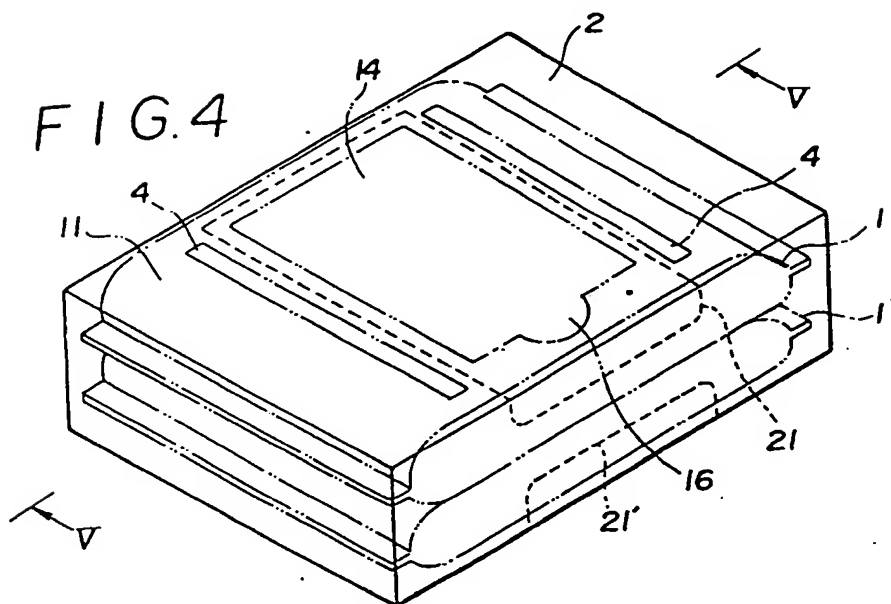
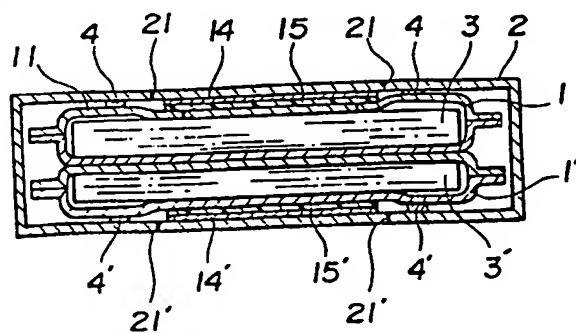


FIG. 5



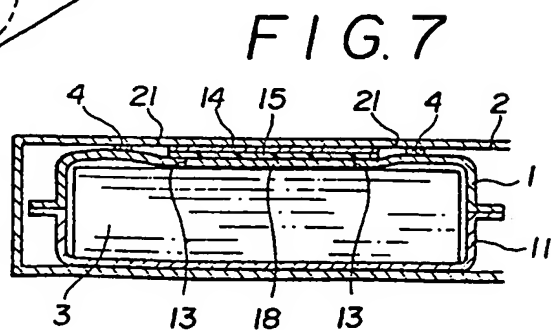
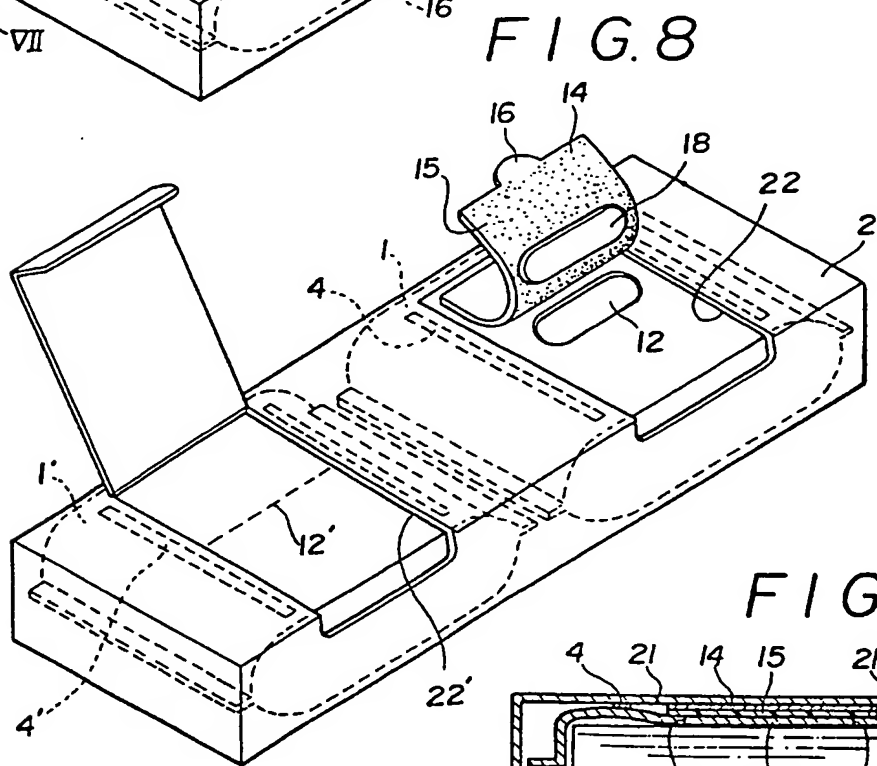
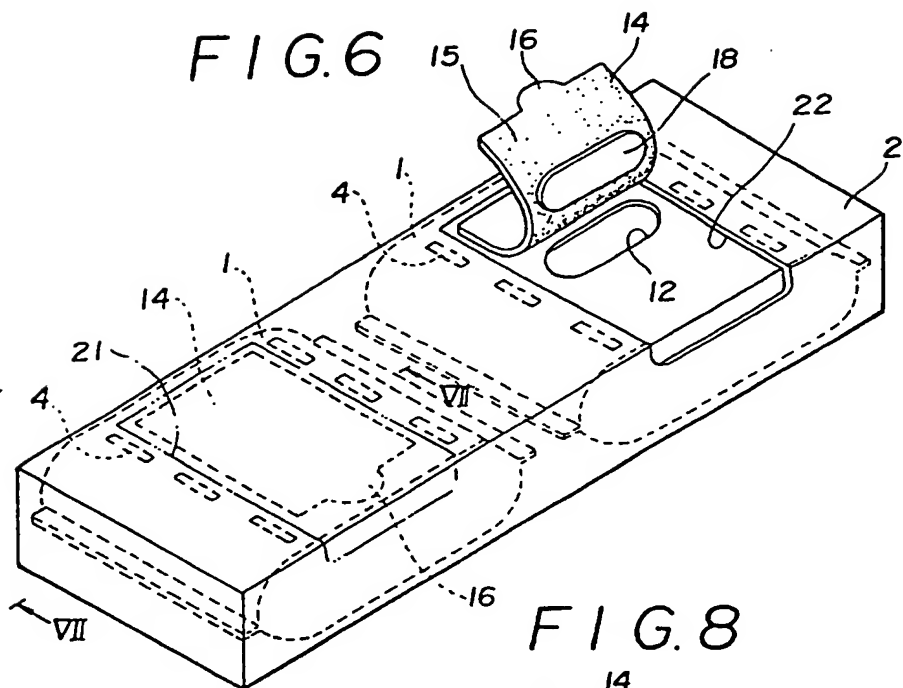


FIG. 9

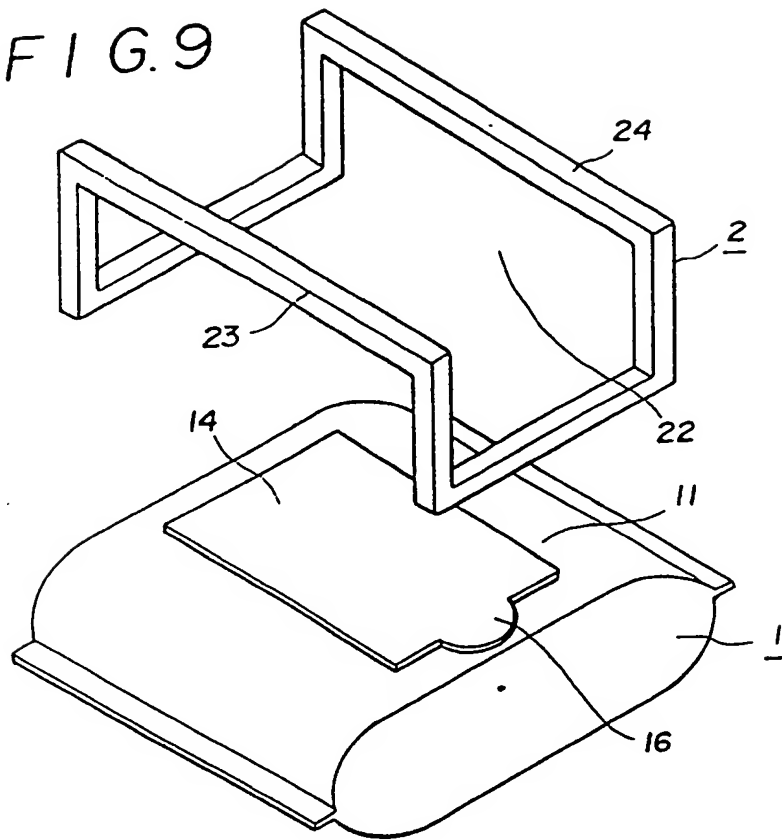


FIG. 10

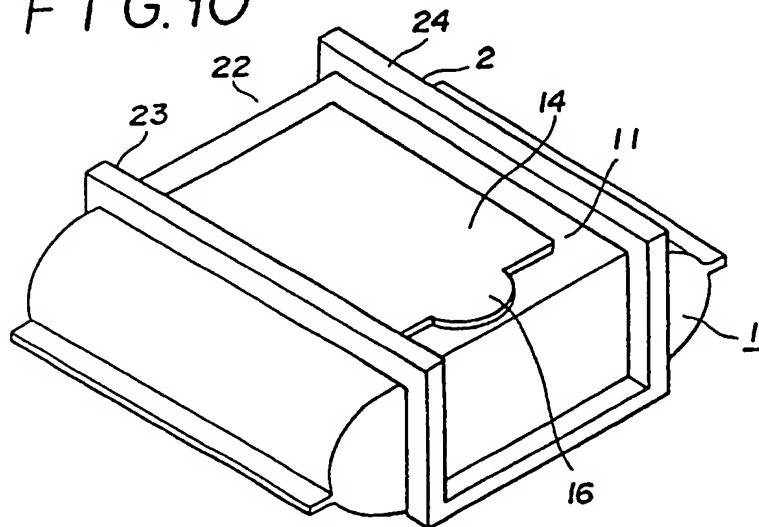


FIG. 11

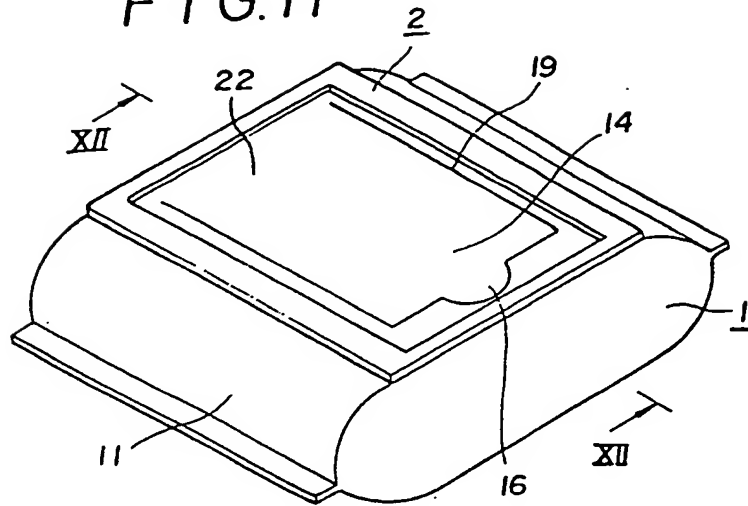


FIG. 12

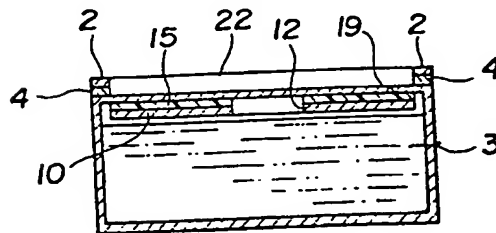


FIG. 13

